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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street - ITALIAN OFERA

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- PAUVEETTE

BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERY .- PRANTORRADUL-HAND-BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway. -- ENGLISH OFERA

LAURA KERNE'S THRATRE, 624 Broadway.-London

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Afternoon and Ernning. Thiopon's Music World Dr. Valenting, Ac. WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-

MECHANIC'S HALL, 472 Broadway.—BRYANTS' MINSTREES.
-NEGRO SONGS AND BURLESQUES.—RICHARD THE THIRD.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—Ethiopian Cha-ladteristics. Songs, &c.—Le Moulin Magigue. COOPER INSTITUTE—DE BOTNTON'S LECTURE ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, CHRISTEY AND ELECTRO MAGNATISM.

New York, Sunday, October 3, 1858.

The News.

The surveying party appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, on the part of the United States, to run the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico, left Washington yesterday. John H. Clark assistant surveyor. Major W. R. Scurry has been appointed by the Governor of Texas commissione on the part of that State.

By the arrival of the steamship Catawba at Charleston we have advices from Havana to the 24th ultimo. A number of Mexicans, secret agents of Santa Anna, had arrived there from St. Thomas en route to Vera Cruz. They were supplied with plenty of gold and left on the English mail steamer after having had interviews with the son of the exdictator and some Spanish and Mexican officials Don Miguel de Embil was about to be put on trial a second time for his offence to the executive. Don Julian J. Alfonso, worth five millions of dollars died on the 16th ultimo. The weather was cold and stormy, but the crops uninjured. It was said that the Spanish government would lay the submarine cable to Key West at its own expense, they retaining the sole control of the wire. Exchange on New York was at 44 a 44 premium. The sugar market was very dull, although holders were firm at last quoted rates. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 130,000 boxes. Nothing was doing in molasses Freights were excessively dull.

A conference of delegates from the German societies in different places of the United States is now holding its meetings at Pythagoras Hall, New Canal street, near the Bowery. They intend petitioning Congress for some new shipping regulations to increase the protection of emigrants during their passage on the sea as well as during their transports tion from the landing places to the interior of the United States. The debates were lively and highly instructive. The reader will find in our report, in another place, many curious facts and revelation concerning emigrants. Dr. Schlayer, the plenipo tentiary of Bremen, has arrived from Washington expressly to see what is going on, and he was present yesterday at the debates as a simple spectator To-day several members will visit some vessels in the harbor, and to-morrow morning the discussions will be resumed.

The investigation before Judge Metcalfe at Stapleton, Staten Island, was continued yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, among whom were Doctors Westervelt, Lee, Harcourt, Harrison, Hobbs, and Mr. Lake, the government boarding how the Quarantine establishment has been managed, and the laxity evinced by the officials in admitting parties to the grounds without permit or

In the case of Thomas Sadler vs. Selah Squires. tried on Friday last before Judge Ingraham, and in which a verdict was found for the plaintiff of \$182 50, there were features which entitle it to special notice. The action was by a lawyer against a lawyer for services rendered in legal proceedings, and all the witnesses examined for both the parties were members of the legal profession.

The young man James Rodgers, convicted of the murder of Mr. Swanston, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Davies to be hanged on the 12th of November next.

According to the report of the City Inspector there were 433 deaths in the city during the past week a decrease of 8 as compared with the mor tality of the week previous, and 9 less than occurred during the orresponding period of last year. One case of yellow fever is reported. The deceased, a gentleman from Savannah, aged 22 years, arrived in the city on the 23d ult., sick with fever, and died four days after. The following table shows the number of deaths for the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the

Among the principal causes of death were the

following:-		
	Week e	nding
Diseases.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 2
Bronchitis	6	- 6
Consumption	47	63
Convuisions (Infantile)	15	23
Cholera infantum		32
Diarrheea	19	19
Dymentery	15	19
Dropey in the head	23	
Inflammation of the bowels	4	5
Inflammation of the lungs	15	19
Inflammation of the brain	12	10
Marasmus (infantile)		43
Scarlet fever		1

There were also 8 deaths of congestion of the brain, 8 of croup, 5 of typhoid fever, 3 of disease of the heart, 20 of hooping cough, 7 of intemperance. 4 of palsy, 2 of smallpox, 5 premature births, 27

stillborn, and 13 deaths from violent caus	E%
Diseases. Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Bones, joints, &c	-
Brain and nerves 75	2.9
Generative organs 3	2
Heart and blood vensels	4
Lange, threat, &c 99	124
Old age 3	8
Skin, &c., and emptive fevers 7	10
Stillborn and premature births	32
Blomach, bowels and other digretive organs 172	139
Unpertain scat and general fevers 31	37
Unknown 1	240
Urlnary organs 3.	3
	-
Total	483
The number of deaths, compared with	a the cor-

responding week in 1956 and 1857, were as ful-

Week ending that 8,1557. Week ending Sept 25, 1658. Week ending Oct. 2,1858.

The nativity table gives 297 natives of the United States, 94 of Ireland, 25 of Germany, 7 of England, 3 of France, 2 Scotland, and the balance of various

The steamship Vanderbilt sailed from this port noon yesterday for Havre, Southampton and

be the prentest number that ever left this port for Europe in one ship. Among the passengers are

Hon. Wm. Winthrop, United States Consul at Malta. The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 3,000 bales, part in transitu. The market closed firm at 13%c. for middling uplands. The flour market was again depressed, and closed at further concessions in prices for most descriptions, while in the absence of any considerable export demand supplies have increased, and sales ere moderate, chiefly to the home trade. Wheat was mactive and to a great extent nominal. Corn was unset tled and quotations favored purchasers. The sales in for fair, and one parcel of prime to choice quality was reported at 75c., with some Southern white at 85c. Pork at \$16 96 a \$17, and of prime at \$14 75 a \$15. Sugars were steady and in fair demand, with sales of about 700 a 800 firm. Freights to Liverpool exhibited more tone: wheat, in bulk, was taken at 3%d., rosin at 1s. 9d., and cotton a 5 32d. To other ports engagements were light and rates unchanged.

The Gold Fields of Kansas Elsewhere in these columns we give some very nteresting correspondence and newspaper ex_ racts relating to the gold discoveries in Kansas. Taken in conjunction with Governor Denver's despatch to the administration at Washngton, they leave no room to doubt of the existence of a gold region in Kansas, rich enough to attract miners from all quarters, and extensive enough to give room and verge to all who may flock there. Captain Marcy, who was despatched with a party from the Utah expedition to New Mexico for a supply of cattle, returned by the way of Cherry Creek, and was cognizant of the existence of gold there. Several of his men picked up specimens; but still he does not believe that it can ever compete as a gold producing country with California or Australia, or Fraser river, if the latter prove to be as rich as it is supposed to be. Gov. Denver is so confident of the richness of these new diggings that he has recommended to the government the propriety of withdrawing the mineral lands from under the operation of pre-emption laws, leaving them free to miners, as in the case of the California mineral lands. This judicious course will doubtless be adopted, and we may expect soon to see a great rush of emigration to Kansas and the newly discovered gold fields, notwithstanding those contradictory and conflicting accounts which are incident to all these gold discoveries in every region of the globe.

It really seems as if one of the chief instruments in the hands of Providence for peopling desert countries is the discovery of gold at the opportune moment. It was the stories told by the followers of Columbus of the fabulous wealth of the new lands beyond the ocean, that awakened the cupidity and enterprise of the Spaniards and Portuguese, and French. and Dutch and English, and led to the early colo nization of the American continent. The gold and silver laden galleons that poured their rich freight into the harbors of the two Castiles were so manys eloquent witnesses of the wealth of the new countries, and stimulated the men of those days all over Europe to emigrate to these favored lands. After the population of the Atlantic States had reached a point when they could afford to dispense with further accessions from foreign lands, California was obtained from Mexico, and thereupon, as if designed to divert the tide of emigration thitherward. and to people the Pacific slope of the continent. the wonderful discovery is made that the streams which flow from the Sierra Nevada into the Pacific have golden sands, and that the whole region is marvellously rich in gold quartz. It is but ten years since then, and now the tracts of territory which previously afforded pasturage to the herds of a few rancheros are covered with farms, villages, towns and cities, and peopled by a large and prosperous community.

Farther off in the Pacific, away at the antipodes, lies the great island-continent of Australia a place to which, at the time of the California gold discoveries. England transported her felons, and from which the returning ships brought e few cargoes of wool. The population was mi serably scant, and as poor in quality as quantity. But there, too, the same providential means are brought into play to change the face of things, and to people the extensive plains. over which for centuries to come flocks of sheep might otherwise have continued to roam under the charge of ticket-of-leave shepherds. Gold is discovered in richer veins than even California could boast. Emigration from all quarters is directed there. Melbourne suddenly ecomes a port that in the number of its shipping rivals San Francisco, New York and Liverpool. The country grows to be rich and flouriching, and now Australia promises to be at no distant day a powerful independent republic Thus, in these three instances were the same means made use of to produce the like results, namely, the peopling of the United States, of

California, and of Australia. It is exceedingly instructive and interesting to notice the identity of means used by Providence in furtherance of the great design of peopling the whole earth. It is but a few short months since we saw a similar instance of the operation of the same rule in the case of the Fraser river gold mines, which led to a rush of population upon the inhospitable regions of New Caledonia, hardly paralleled in the history of even California or Australia. The initiatory movement there has had its dark side, as it has had in all other instances; but there is little room to doubt but that the golden yield of Fraser river will eventually do for New Caledonia -or British Columbia, as it has been now christened-what Mariposa has done for California, and Baalarat for Australia.

And now, again, we have the same story nearer home. On the western border of Kansus, where that Territory is shut in from the farther west by that spur of the Rocky Mountains which has received the designation of the Black Hills and which runs down and forms the eastern mountain boundary of New Mexico, rich gold discoveries are reported to have been recently made Cherry Creek and Pike's Peak have now become familiar names; for there it is said that the richest diggings have been got. The locality is some three hundred miles in extent, and is but some seven hundred miles from Lawrence and Leavenworth and Kansas City; and from all these towns, as well as from all the other towns of Kansas and Nebraska Territories, bands are being organized and are daily departing to work the mines, to found towns and cities, and to lay the foundations of a new commonwealth. This discovery will give an immense stimulus to emigration to Kansas; so that it is not unlikely, if the diggings, prove to be as productive as they are reported, that that Territory will double or treble its population in the course of a year, and thus avert all trouble that might be apprehended from the English bill on that score,

Here again we recognize the same mysterious

bringing within the range of human intercourse the most distant and otherwise uninviting regions. The discoveries at Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek, if they prove as valuable as they are now supposed to be, will also have another effect. They will stimulate railroad building enterprise from the Missouri to the western limits of Kansas, and the roads will be links in the chain of the great Pacific Railroad, and hasten the day when New York and San Francisco will be brought within a week's journey of each other. We therefore hall the gold discoveries in Kansas as being pregnant with beneficial results to the country and the world.

A FIGHTING EPOCH-DUELLING AND PUGI-LISM .- Within the last few days we have published accounts of five or six duels, several street fights. a fatal pugilistic encounter, and a rehearsal of an affair of the same kind which may terminate in the same manner. In Virginia, where they ought to know better, and where the law against duelling is as severe as it is in New York, we find a journalist and a member of Congress shooting at each other four times on account of a political quarrel. Mr. Clemens said that some one would not run for Governor, when the person named had no particular objection to serve the Old Dominion as its chief magistrate. Mr. Wise "pitched into" Mr. Clemens for making the statement, when Clemens challenged Wise. After each fire efforts were made to reconcile the difficulty, but without effect, and now Mr. Clemens pays the penalty of his and Mr. Wise's folly, and will be a cripple for life. A similar duel on political grounds was lately fought in California, and another in Mississippi. In the last named affair the weapons were rifles, at the murderous distance of thirty paces. In another duel, after the principals had exchanged shots with duelling pistols without effect, a free fight with revolvers was gotten up. The "friends" of the parties who permit such things ought to be lynched on the spot.

In referring to the subject of prize fighting, the other day we were compelled to say that many of the fine things which we hear about the refinement of the age and the progress of the arts of peace in this century were all trash and humbug, the effection of "hifalutin" journalists or Burgundy-after-dinner orators. The bloody and foolish duels which have taken place since the time when those words were written make them doubly true. One expects that the roughs and bullies of the city, the "Dead Rabbits" and expelled Californians, and escaped foreign convicts, who swarm in a great metropolis, will fight with each other. One is not surprised to hear that one of these fellows has bitten off a moiety of his opponent's nose, or gouged his eye, or beaten or strangled or bullied an unfortunate woman. The conduct of Morrissy and Heenan, who, having had slight difference of opinion, proceed to Canada to pummel each other until all traces of the human face divine have been obliterated, is natural enough. They belong to a class. But we are susprised to see men of intelligence and education descending to the argument of the pistol, after duelling has been discountenanced throughout all Christendom. It grew out of the brawls of a barbarous age, and is almost the last relic of it. We are aware that in some parts of the South duelling is supposed to be countenanced by public opinion; but even in such districts the man who fights is a greater coward than the man who refuses to accept a challenge. Many duels originate in the same way as prize fights-from a spirit of bravado, or an angry word dropped in the heat of passion or the flush of wine. Morally or legally, no man has a right to put his life in eopardy. We do not belong to ourselves, but to society, to our kindred, connections, and the thousand ties which have their duties and responsibilities, as well as their amenities and their privileges. Stripped of all exploded nonsense, the code of honor is not a bit better entitled to respect than the rules of the prize ring. The duellist is not a whit superior to the pugilist. Both are exceedingly polite, after their fishions, or gouged or bitten. If the conqueror kills his adversary, he takes off his hat in the blandest manner to the dead body, and deeply sympathises with the widow and orphans of the deceased. Duelling and pugilism are signs of a semi-barbarous state of society, and should be sternly suppressed, both by the law and force of public opinion, which latter is more powerful than any legal enactment.

OLD FOGTISM.- That patriarch of the old fogy journals of the day, the National Intelligencer, in speaking of the Paraguay expedition, gravely remarks: "We think it to be regretted that the more regular course of diplomatic procedure has not been followed in the case of these Paraguayan difficulties, which should have been settled by an appeal to force only after it had been shown that President Lopez refused to do justice in the premises." Just so. But does not our venerable cotemporary know that in this case "a diplomatic procedure" will be first tried, and that the fleet in the background will only be called into requisition should President Lopez "refuse to do justice?" With such a semi-barbarian government as that of Paraguay, 'a regular course of diplomatic procedure.' without the requisite show of strength to enforce it, would be "a regular course" of sheer nonsense. The fleet is the very thing which the case demands, and we are confident of the best results from the expedition without the discharge of a single hostile broadside.

THE CHEVALDER WERR WARMING UP AGAIN. The Chevalier Webb has his apprehensions of the result of our November State election. He says "the result will very materially affect the Presidential election of 1860;" that "if New York falters now, not only will our friends in other States doubt our ability to carry this State in 1860, but our defeat will encourage the democracy to make extraordinary efforts to carry their ticket in that great contest." The Chevalier Webb is beginning to understand the case. Mr. W. H. Seward commenced his political career with a Morgan, and with Morgan be must rise or fall. But is this Morgan of the real original Morgan stock, and will be be "a good enough Morgan till after the election?" The Chevalier Webb is evidently afraid be wen't; and so are we. What became of the original Morgan?

No Fusion on the State Ticket.-It appears that all the devices of the republican managers at Albany to coax the Know Nothings into a fusion State ticket, involving the sinking of Burrows for the benefit of Morgan, have signally failed, and that the Americans have nailed their ticket to the mast. We are not certain, however, that a fusion ticket has thus become an impossible thing; for even Weed may be persuaded to consent to sink Morgan if it can be Bremen. She carried out an unusually large mail, agency at work, helping to spread the population made to pay. The negotiations wear a gloom \$447,467 in specie and 429 passengers, believed to of the certh more equally along its surface, and complexion; but the books are not yet closed. made to pay. The negotiations wear a gloomy

THE BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA-DISCIPLINE ON BOARD PASSENGER SHIPS .- The narratives of this disaster gleaned by our reporters from the mouths of the rescued passengers concur in showing that the most deplorable negligence—the most culpable absence of discipline-not only marked the origin, but the progress of the catastrophe. Had there been but one cool head and firm will amongst the officers in charge of the steamer, the probabilities are that the vessel and her valuable freight of lives and cargo might all have been saved. Amongst the numerous accidents which have occurred to passenger ships, there is not one, we will venture to say, that can be compared to this in the utter helplessness and imbecility that characterized the conduct of all connected with it.

It is less our purpose, however, to bear hardly n individual errors, aggravated as they must be by a sense of remorse, than to point out the lessons that are to be derived from this painful occurrence. We believe that if the officers en trusted with the command of passenger and merchant vessels were trained in the discipline necessary to be observed on board their ships, we should not have one for the ten marine disasters which our columns record. It has always been matter of surprise to us why the rules and observances deemed essential to the safety of vessels-of-war should not be vigilantly enforced in the mercantile marine. If such regulations are required in a service placed under strict military laws, they would seem still more necessary in one to which much more serious responsibilities are entrusted. It is the more to be wondered at when we reflect that sailors are easily made to comprehend the wisdom of rules which conduce to the common benefit and safety.

From a perusal of the statements of the sur ivors of the Austria's passengers, no one can en tertain a doubt that if that unfortunate vessel had been under the command of officers like Captain Judkins or Capt. Higgins she would have passed scatheless through the accident that befell her if, indeed, such an acdident could have happened at all. Whatever may be Captain Judkins' defects of temper and manner, every one will acknowledge that his ship is always under perfect control, and that no details of its management, however minute, can escape his vigilant supervision. Of Captain Higgins, when in command. the same thing could always be said, with this difference—that although no martinet, he insisted upon anticipating casualties by drilling his men to meet them. We have known him, for instance, to ring the fire bell on board his vessel twice during a voyage, in order to break his new hands into the ordinary discipline of the ship. He wisely preferred creating a little alarm amongst his passengers to being caught unprepared for any accident that might arise from un-

foreseen causes. It is now clear that if the officers of the Austria had been men of the right stamp, or if their crew had been properly disciplined, it would have been impossible for the series of mishaps and blunders which caused her loss to have occurred. Supposing, under such circumstances, the fire to have taken place, it would have been instantly extinguished; and admitting the possibility of its gaining head, we are satisfied that most of the passengers would have been saved by self-possession and coolness on the part of the officers, and experience in the lowering and management of the life boats on the part of the erew. It was the absence of these qualities-the neglect of ordinarily careful discipline - which no doubt led to the deplorable disaster which has

brought grief and mourning to so many hearths. There is one other point to be considered in connection with this unfortunate affair, from which another useful lesson may be gleaned. Had the fire afforded time for the passengers to get off in the boats, there were not, it appears, sufficient heats to accommodate them. In how many accidents of this kind would the fact of there being adequate provision for such emerefforts of persons who are ready to brave death in one form to escape it in another? We think this is a precaution that ought no longer to be left to the discretion of ship owners. A law should be passed to prevent passenger ships from carrying any greater number of persons than their complement of life boats will accommodate. With such a legislative safeguard, and the enforcement of rigid discipline on board passenger ships, we are satisfied that the annual rate of casualties might be reduced to one-third of their present amount.

ABOLITION OUTRAGE IN CANADA—DEPORTATION OF A SLAVE AGAINST HIS OWN WILL.-We find in the Detroit Free Press an account of a serious ontrace committed on an American citizen with in the Canadian boundaries. It appears that a party of Southern gentlemen, proceeding in the express train to Windsor, on the Detroit river, were surrounded at Chatham, Canada West, by a mob of three or four hundred colored men, and a mulatto boy belonging to Mr. W. R. Merwin, of St. Louis, was forcibly torn from him and he himself assaulted. These men were all armed with knives and revolvers, and had not the boy's master been protected by the other passengers it probable that he would have sustained grave injuries at their bands.

There is no doubt that this outrage was the result of a preconceived plan, forming part of the programme of the underground railroad organization. At London a colored man was observed in close conversation with the boy, and the train had no sooner arrived at Chatham than it was surrounded and attacked in the manner described.

We do not know how far the Canadian authorities were cognizant of or winked at these proecedings. It seems to us impossible that such a project could have been organized and put into execution without some intimation of the fact having reached them. It is a circumstance worthy of remark that the mob was headed by a white man who claimed to be one of her Majesty's officers, and that the assault was committed upon Mr. Merwin under the pretence of his being authorized to arrest him.

Although a slave becomes free on touching the soil of Canada, there is no law, that we are aware of, on the British statute book which renders the willing obedience of a servant to his master criminal, or which gives a right to forcibly tear asunder the attachments formed by association and a sense of mutual benefit. In this case the boy was dragged away from his master in spite of his frantic entreaties and resistance, and there is no doubt that if he had been left to his own free action he would have instantly returned to

If there be justice or law in Canada, some effort will, we hope, be made by the authorities to convince the abolitionists and fugitive slaves who have sought refuge there that they owe obedience to the principles which govern civilized

communities, and that they have no right to force others to adopt their views or follow their example. The morality of slavery is one thing, and the right of free action is another. If the principles contended for by the abolitionists are sound, they resort to inconsistent means of proving their position by denying to the slave the

enjoyment of an independent will. In any view of the case, we have to congratulate the Canadians on being separated from the Southerners by a cordon of free States. Were they not thus fortunately situated, the conduct of the Chatham people might have involved them in serious trouble.

A HAPPY MAN .- The Hindoo rajah who met with such poor success in securing the shirt of a happy man, the virtues of which would be equal to all the maladies of royalty, would now, if alive, give a premium for the editor of the Richmond Whig, or, rather, his shirt. We think so, because this hopeful cotemporary expects a "brilliant triumph" to the opposition in 1860, and says that the prospect puts him in a state of "indescribable joy"—that, in short, he is "as happy in contemplation of this prospect as it is the privilege of mortals to be." No doubt he is, for from his long estrangement from the spoils, he has, most likely, become one of Pharaoh's lean kine-empty and hungry, and eager for the fray. In this view, the happy man who is a federal office-holder in 1860 will, indeed, be worth

COUNTING HIS CHICKENS BEFORE THEY ARE HATCHED .- The Chicago Times counts upon the success of the Douglas State ticket in Illinois by a plurality of eleven or twelve thousand, and upon a majority of six or seven Douglas men in the Legislature which is to refll his place in the Senate. This will do to tell the marines; but six or seven estimated majority in the Legislature is pretty close shaving for an enthusiastic politician. Most likely it will be twice six or seven the other way.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch. HE BOUNDARY BETWENN TEXAS AND NEW MEXI-CO—THE NICARAGUA MINISTER AT THE STATE DE-PARTMENT—THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION AND ITS OBJECTS-A SETTLEMENT OF ALL OUTSTANDING AC

COUNTS WITH SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA -THE

PARAGUAY EXPEDITION, ETC. WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1858. The Secretary of the Interior sent out yesterday the urveying party to run the boundary line between Texas and New Mexico. John H. Clark is Commissioner, and John E. Weyss principal assistant surveyor.

Gen. Jerez, whom the Nicaraguau government sent as Minister to this country, had an interview with the Secre tary of State to-day. He has evidently come to Washington in a state of alarm. He and the so-called government he represents have discovered there must be no more triffing with this great country. Like the lien, king of beasts, we can afford to be magnanimous, but cannot be annoyed and insulted everlastingly.

It is not improbable the Paraguay expedition may, be eides settling our account with Lopez, do the same with Nicaragua, New Granada and other States like them. It is understood Judge Bowlin, the Commissioner who accompanies the Paraguay expedition, will first go up to Ascencion in one of the vessels, leaving most of the fleet at Corrientes till he knows the result of his demands upon Lopez. He will demand indemnification for the losses of our citizens and to the family of the American shot, an apology for firing upon the ship, and for other insults to the flag and country, and ratification and fulfilment of the treaty we negotiated, with some modifies tions, however, suitable to present circumstances. Our government will not, in any treaty, permit citizens of the United States to be put on a footing with the subjects of such a tyrant, but will insist that they be put on the same footing with citizens of Paraguay resident in the United States. Should a new treaty be made, it must be on this basis. The ever changing and arbitrary decrees of Lopez or any other despot or government of Paraguay or South and Central America, will not henceforth be admitted as law to set aside obligations of contracts and

The Irving Lyceum, one of the oldest and most noted iterary institutions of Washington, gave Mr. T. J. Page, cretary of Commodore Shubrick, of the Paraguay expedition, a dinner this evening, on the occasion of his de parture. Mr. Page was tousted, and eloquently responded. Wm. J. Rose, Esq., of New York, was called upon, and addressed the company also.

THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1858 Dr. Billings arrived at New Orleans on Monday, bringing despatches from our Minister at Mexico, Mr. For syth, to our government. His principal object is to pur-chase Minuie rifles for the liberal army, for which purpose he is well supplied with funds. He says the Americans are much thought of by the liberal party, and occupy high stations of trust. He is of the opinion that Sonora will soon be ceded to the United States for a con sideration. On the 5th of September a force was pre paring to march on Jalapa, Escheagaray's headquarters. During September 979 warrants were issued from the Pension Office, to satisfy which 148,000 acres of land were

Mr. A. O. Dayton, Fourth Auditor in the Treasury De partment, intelligence of whose death in Philadelphia was this morning received, had been in office about twenty

News from Utah.

five years.

Sr. Louis, Oct. 2, 1858. The Salt Lake mail reached St. Joseph on the 25th ult., twenty one days out. The Mormons were quiet and or derly at the time of departure. A violent snow storm was constered by the train west of Laramie. The Indiana on the route were quiet. The weekly Sunta Fe mail left Independence on the 27th ult. H. A. Street, Receiver of Public Moneys, and Mr. Register, were among the

Congressional Nomination in Massachusetts. Boston, Oct. 2, 1858.

The Republican Convention of the Sixth district yesterday nominated John B. Alley, of Lynn, for Congress, after six ineffectual ballotings. Mr. Alley received sixty seven votes to thirty two for Timothy Davis, the present repre

The Pacific Wagon Road.

Sr. Lowns, Oct. 2, 1858. Letters from the Pacific wagon expedition, dated Big Sandy, Oregon, September 7, say that Col. Lander was pushing the work with all possible despatch, with horses reaching Soda Springs before the had weather sets in Two hundred miles of road were duished, and an additional force is now at work beyond Salt river. The expedition will winter at Laramic. Col. Lander starts for Washington on the 5th of October. The health of the expedition was good.

The Western papers contain very contradictory accounts relative to the South Platte gold diggings. Col. Sumner and Licut. Col. Burke arrived here last

Yellow Fever at Savannah. SAVANNAH, Oct. 1, 1858. There were twelve interments in this city to day, of which seven were yellow fever cases.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans. NEW ORESLANS, Oct. 2, 1858. The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday wer

ffly eight.

Race between Flora Temple and Prince. Diemorr, Oct. 2, 1858. Fiora Temple and Prince trotted in harness over Foster course to-day, mile heats, best two in three. Flora won the first two heats. Time, 2:31¼ and 2:34

Fire at St. John, N. B. Sr. Jones, Oct. 2, 1868.

Last night two tanneries and a couch factory in Union treet were burned. The loss is partially covered by in

Montes.

Montes, Oct. 1, 1858.

Cotton—Sales to day 1,500 bales at 1234c, for insiding.
The sales of the week add up 9,750 bales, and the receip 13,750, against 7,000 for the corresponding week last year stock 31,500 bales. Freights—Cotton to Hayre ic., and other ports casier, but quotations unchanged.

Savannan, Oct. 1, 1968. Cotton quiet: sales light: middling fair at 12%c.

Our Washington Correspondence.

The Retired Naval Officers-Action of the President-The Kansas Gold Hines—The Paraguay Especition, dc. I stated yesterday that the Attorney General, the Score tary of the Navy and the Commissioner of Patents were out at Soldiers' Rest on Saturday, in consultation with the President on the cases of the retired and furloughed offi-cers of the navy. They devoted the whole day to the subject, and it is now disposed of, all except announcing the decisions in each particular case, which may not be done

for some weeks to come. This clears the docket of one more of the troubles inhe ited from the Pierce administration. The President beng fully persuaded that great injustice had been done by the Naval Retiring Board in some cases, has taken tim from his other pressing duties and examined these cases himself, so that if any unfortunate officer should fail to be

reinstated now he can give up his case as hopeless The Secretary of the Interior received a letter from Go vernor Denver, of Kansas, to-day, stating that the reports of the discovery of gold on the Arkansas river and the head waters of the Kansas and south fork of the Platte

head waters of the Kansas and south fork of the Platte are confirmed by late arrivals from that region. A number of Californians are among the miners. They report great similarity between the specimens found here and in the California mines. From this fact it is hoped that gold quartz will be found in that vicinity. The extent of the mining region is some three hundred utiles in length. Governor Denver recommends that the lands embraced within it be withdrawn from pre-emption, and left in the same condition as similar lands in the mining districts of California.

These favorable reports from the mines created intense excitement in Kansas, and companies were everywhere being fitted out for the "diggins."

Judge Bowlin, the Commissioner to Paraguay, arrived in the city to-day from Missouri, where he has been to arrange his private affairs previous to leaving for South America. He will stay about two days to receive his final instructions from the State Department, which will be substantially the same as I wrote you some ten days ago in my letter of the 17th—an apology for the insult-offered to our flag, indemnity to the South American Navigation Company for its losses, and the ratification of the Schenck and Pendleton treaty, or some treaty that will insure protection to our commerce in that region. He expects to go from New York about the 18th October, in the Sobine, Commodore Shubrick's flag ship, and sail direct for Paraguay, leaving the statemers to touch at the bects to go from New York about the 18th October, in the Sabine, Commodore Shubrick's flag ship, and sail di-rect for Paraguay, leaving the steamers to touch at the different points on the coast for coal, and meet him at Buenos Ayres or Montevideo, the place of rendezvous. He is quite sanguine of succeeding in the object of his mission without resort to force. Should a resort to force, however, be necessary, he goes out well prepared to en-force the demands of the government.

Young Rodgers Sentenced to be Executed for the Murder of John Swanston. SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Davies, Sutherland and Hogebo Ocr. 2.-This being the last day of the general term ames Rodgers was brought up for sentence of death, on a conviction for the murder of John Swanston. The court room was crowded, but not inconveniently so, for it was supposed that as the decision of the Court of Appeals had only been served on the District Attorney on Friday, immediate steps would not be taken to vindicate t majesty of the law.

Young Rodgers was brought into court by officer Buchanan; and, although he did not manifest a sullennes and indifference in his deportment, still he did not appear

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Mr. Kellogg, the junior counsel for the prisoner, said he wished to raise an objection. This case was brought on this morning without sufficient notice either to the prisoner or himself, and therefore he had been unable to look at the papers to see if the proceedings were regular and legal, and of such a nature as would warrant him in keeping his seat while the judgment of the court was being pronounced. He objected to the entry of the order of the Court at that stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Sedgwick would make no answer to the objection. If their Honors asm it to stay the proceedings, they were at liberty to do so. The remitteur was returned to this county yesterday morning, and as soon as it was returned he sent for the counsel, and informed him verbaily of tha steps to be taken. If their Honors thought that any time was necessary for the counsel to prepare, he had nothing to say.

Judge Davies remarked that the case had been carried up to the Court of Appeals, and that court had reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court, and had directed this Court to proceed to the execution of this matter.

Court to proceed to the execution of this matter.

Mr. Keliegs said it was the prisoner's right to be advised of what proceedings were to be taken, and hebad so notice of the intended order served upon him or his counsel.

Judge Davies ordered the prisoner to be arrauned, observing that he was brought into Court on a subcar corpus issued in open Court, requiring him to be brought in, in accordance with the statute. If the counsel for the prisoner had anything to say why the demands of the statute and of the Court should not be proceeded with, they would hear him.

Mr. Kellogg said—I am desired on the part of my unforare removed as a second on the part of my unfor-tunate client to state to the Court that although he has nothing to say with reference to the decision of the Court of Appeals, yet he claims—and claims sincerely and honest-tion, as much by the force of circumstances and prejudice as he is by any guilty intent that he ever harbored in his soul. With these remarks he submits himself to the judgment of the Court.

Judge Davies then proceeded to pass sentence, as fol

James Redgers, you were indicted in the Court of General Sessions of the city and county of New York for the murder of John Swanston. To that indictment you pleaded not guilty. A trial was had in the Court of Gene-ral Sessions before a jury of your country, and that jury, after deliberation and careful examination of the testimoafter deliberation and careful examination of the testimony, found you guilty of the murder and felony with which
you stood charged. The proceedings had upon the trial
in the Court of General Sessions were removed to this
Court by your counsel. This Court, upon a review of those
proceedings, thought there had been an error committed
which might by a possibility have done you a wrong.
A new trial was ordered, and from the judgment of this
court an appeal was taken by the District Attorney to the
Court of Appeals; that court has reversed the decision of
this court, leaving, therefore, your original conviction
standing in full force. The highest court of the State has
therefore decided upon your case, and after solemn deliberation and careful consideration has adjudged that
you were guilty of the crime charged against you, and you were guilty of the crime charged against you, and that you have been legally convicted of that crime. Nothing, therefore, remains for this court to do but to appoint a day for your execution. They have appointed Friday, the 12th day of November next as the day upon which the Sheriff of the city and county of New York at do execution upon the judgment of the Ge

sions.

Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the General Sessions, read the usual formal death warrant. Rodgers was tried and convicted of the murder of Mr. Swanston, on the 13th of November, and on the 31st of the same month Judge Rossell sentenced him to be executed on Frisay, the 15th of January. The only hope which the unfortunate youth has now held out to him is the interposition of the Eccoutive. While Judge Bayles was addressing him, he stood apparently unmoved, and did not at any time exhibit signs of emotion. He was taken in charge by the Sheriff and removed to his cell in the Tomba, followed by a large growd.

Political Intelligence.

POLITICS IN THE TWELFTH WARD-MOVEMENTS OF ASPI-RANGE.—The lenders and wire pullers of the various party organizations and cliques in the Twelfth ward are just now beginning to east about for material to operate upon dur ing the approaching campaign. Candidates for all the various offices are rising to the surface in numbers fright ful to look upon, and smiling countenances and polite bows greet one at every turn. Among those who are eager to serve the people in the making and administration of their laws, we find Captain Joseph H. Toone can vassing his chances for the nomination of Sheriff, and he appears to be the only man from that section of the city who is putting forward any claims. Marcellus Eeth would go to Congress if the people would send him, but the undercurrent is setting against him, and his chances are slim. Coroner Samuel A. Hills has been in office fast long enough to inform himself of the precise value of the long enough to inform himself of the precise value of the station, and having arrived at the conclusion that it pays, has consented, without being solicited, to stand for re-election if a union can be patched up between the American and republican parties. He has a strong rival, however, for the nomination in the republican renks, in the person of Charles Riddle, who has also, by some means, been led to the conviction that the office of Coroner yields a profit on the amount of pointed capital invested; and being an old stager, the opinion is current that he is gotting to the windward of Hills, and may finally succeed, by the aid of his friends, in being able to leap into the republican convention at the precise time when the office of Coroner is seeking for a candidate before that body.

For Alderman, the aspirants are more numerous, and I will require considerable maneouvering on the part of

before that body.

For Alderman, the aspirants are more numerous, and I will require considerable manecurring on the part of the leaders, and a great many fair promises, to reduce the leaders, and a great many fair promises, to reduce the candidates to a less nomber than five. James Davis, the present Alderman, is banging away at the door of the council of the republican camp for admission, in order to lay his claims before them. In other words, he desires to make known that he is willing to serve two years longer in the Board of Alderman, without pay, provided his constituents are pleased with his part course, about which there appears to be at present considerable doubt. He has a formidable rival in his party in the person of Mr. Nelson Crawford, who claims the homination on the ground of availability. But the Americans are desirous of having something to say, as the balance of power party, and they are pushing forward Mr. Milliam Oskley, a yeong American of the Ulimann school. Among the democrats, we learn that Mr. Henry Jewett and Mr. James McLeod are determined to rim again on their popularity willoud regard to the nomination, and Mr. S. W. Galpin, the present Councilman, thinking he is invity entitled to the office in the line of promotion, will put forth his claims on that ground.

For the Ascenby the only name we have heard mentoned is that of Thomas Verich, a democrat. There are a number in the back ground, however, who will come here of acquirants for Councilman have either left the field in disgust, or are looking higher, and the only name we hear mentioned for that office a that of Terence Maguire, who is fishing about for the democratic nomination.